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- This paper will discuss the opportunities women in the Soviet Union have for obtaining advanced education, and the measures taken by the government to provide for such opportunities. I will also give the approximate number of women specialists in the USSR.
- Before 1952 there were about 830 thousand women specialists in the USSR who had an advanced education. They were distributed according to profession in the following ratio:
 - (a) Doctors - - - - - 25%
 - (b) Teachers - - - - - 30%
 - (c) Agricultural Specialists - - - - - 20%
 - (d) Trade and Economic Specialists - - - - - 15%
 - (e) Specialists with Technical Training in Branches of Industry and Transportation - - - - - 10%
- The two principle reasons why women in the USSR are allowed to study in the advanced educational institutions are:
 - (a) The law concerning military duty does not extend to girls as it does to youths who have reached the age of eighteen. When they complete intermediate schools they are free to select their field of future work and to proceed to study in an advanced educational institution.
 - (b) Girls are not eligible for trade schools and industrial schools in such large numbers as are youths, and therefore are free to select their profession.

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1. In analyzing the opportunities for women to obtain a higher education it is necessary to note the double aspect of this problem:

(a) In regard to preliminary training for entrance to a school, requirements are light and it is very easy for women to obtain an education in an advanced educational institution, especially in agricultural, pedagogic, trade, economic and medical institutions. The majority of the women specialists (about 90%) received training in the aforementioned institutions and about 10% of the women specialists have technical training for manufacturing and transportation. All branches of economy have a certain number of women employed in scientific-research work numbering approximately 45-55 thousand women.

(b) It is most difficult for women to receive training in the advanced technical educational institutions of the manufacturing and transportation systems. This does not take into consideration the economic faculties of these advanced educational institutions because they do not fall into the technical category. The reasons for limited admission of women into advanced technical training is explained as follows:

(1) Extremely high requirements are set forth for entrance to an engineering faculty of an advanced technical educational institution and especially tough requirements are set forth for women. The courses are extremely difficult and demand much mental, physical and nervous tension during a period of five to six years of studying. The number of women who are able to survive the course in an engineering faculty of an advanced technical institution is very small. Quite often they abandon study during the first or second course and transfer to some other advanced educational institution where studying conditions are easier, or else they get married and abandon their studies entirely. Directors of advanced technical educational institutions discreetly comply and are encouraged by the government to find ways to restrict the admission of women to advanced educational institutions, and especially to technical faculties.

(2) The majority of women do not have the basic inclination to attend advanced technical institutions and prefer to attend school where the courses are easy and the conditions for studying are peaceful. Should a woman finish her education, she receives an engineering diploma for heat processing of metals and is sent to work in a blacksmith shop in a factory. Here she is in the dregs of production among dissatisfied workers and proves to be entirely incapable of directing the workers. Under Soviet conditions of work it is even difficult for male specialists to direct production workers. I saw a case where a woman specialist worked for several days in a blacksmith shop, and with tears in her eyes requested to transfer to another job, anywhere, but not to a blacksmith shop nor anywhere else in production.

5. As a whole, in a number of advanced technical educational institutions the admission of women is generally closed by means of an official agreement. The majority of women have a general special advanced education but not in the technical field.

6. The government does not take any special measures to encourage women to attend advanced educational institutions. Women in the USSR have a greater opportunity than men to obtain an advanced education, depending upon their desires and capabilities. In some of the provincial advanced educational institutions, 75% of the students enrolled in pedagogical, agricultural and medical schools are women.

7. That is the general situation concerning educational opportunities of women in the Soviet Union.

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